

reduced adrenal secretion, peptic and duodenal ulcers, bone abscesses, lowered resistance to tuberculosis, bowlegs, sterility, digestive disturbances, dermatitis, pigmentation and thickening of the skin, soreness and inflammation of the tongue and mouth, diarrhea, colitis, nervous and mental disorders, secondary anemia, and dullness and loss of hair; and that the hair is nourished by sulfur, iodine, and silicon, the stomach by sulfur and vitamin B, the brain by manganese, phosphorus, and vitamins B and G, the gall bladder by sodium, the eyes by fluorine and vitamin A, the intestines by magnesium, the thyroid gland by iodine, the kidneys by magnesium, the teeth by calcium, silicon, and vitamin D, the adrenal gland by magnesium and vitamins A, B, C, and G, the throat by vitamin A, the blood stream by iron, oxygen, hydrogen, and vitamin A, the liver by chlorine, the muscles by potassium, and the heart by potassium and vitamins A and G. The use of the article would not assure health to the user; the article would not supply 9 vitamins and 12 minerals for which the need in human nutrition has been demonstrated and which are not supplied, to the extent that they are needed, in the ordinary diet; the vitamins A, B, C, D, E, G (or B₂), B₆, niacin, and calcium pantothenate would neither serve the purposes nor prevent the pathological conditions stated; and the parts of the body mentioned are not specifically nourished by the elements and vitamins enumerated.

The article was alleged to be further misbranded in that the label statements, "contain * * * Potassium, Sulphur, Sodium * * * Copper, Chlorine, Manganese, Zinc * * *," and "The minimum daily requirements of * * * Potassium, Sulphur, Sodium, * * * Copper, Chlorine, Zinc and Manganese have not yet been established for human nutrition," were misleading in the absence of a statement to the effect that those elements, to the extent that they may be needed in human nutrition, are supplied by the ordinary diet so that it is unnecessary to supplement the diet with preparations of them.

The article was also alleged to be misbranded under the provisions of the law applicable to foods, as reported in the notices of judgment on foods.

On October 25, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered delivered to the National Zoological Park, for use as animal feed.

1440. Misbranding of Hall's Canker Remedy. U. S. v. 69 Bottles of Hall's Canker Remedy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 13203. Sample No. 73739-F.)

On August 9, 1944, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California filed a libel against 69 3-ounce bottles of the above-named product at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 27, 1944, from Salt Lake City, Utah, by the Hall's Canker Remedy.

Examination showed that the article consisted essentially of zinc sulfate, borax, sugars, and water.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the label statements, "Canker Remedy * * * aids in the treatment of Canker, Simple Sore Throat, and all minor mouth * * * Irritations * * * if the canker is not relieved, repeat dose as before. Most cases are usually remedied in nine doses," were false and misleading since the article would not be effective in the treatment of canker, simple sore throat, and all minor mouth irritations.

On August 31, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1441. Misbranding of Q-T Alternative—Nervine. U. S. v. 4¾ Dozen Bottles and 2¾ Dozen Bottles of Q-T Alternative—Nervine. Default decree of destruction. (F. D. C. No. 13174. Sample Nos. 66942-F, 66943-F.)

On or about August 21, 1944, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri filed a libel against 4¾ dozen 2-fluid ounce bottles and 2¾ dozen 4-fluid ounce bottles of the above-named product at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about February 26, 1943, from Cleveland, Ohio, by the Allied Pharmacal Co.

Analyses showed that the article consisted essentially of ammonium chloride approximately 6 grains per fluid ounce, gold and sodium chloride, and water.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the label statement "Alterative—Nervine" was false and misleading since the article was not an alterative and would have no effect on the nerves; and (2-fluid ounce size only) in that the label statement, "Each fluid ounce contains: Ammonium Chloride U. S. P. XI . . . 60 grains," was false and misleading since the article contained less than 60 grains of ammonium chloride per fluid ounce.

On October 21, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

1442. Misbranding of rectal suppositories. U. S. v. 324 Boxes of Rectal Suppositories. Decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond. (F. D. C. No. 12804. Sample No. 60768-F.)

On June 26, 1944, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California filed a libel against 324 boxes, each containing 12 rectal suppositories, at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped from Kansas City, Mo., by Wise's Kansas City Homeopathic Pharmacy between the approximate dates of February 5 and May 4, 1944.

Examination of a sample disclosed that the article consisted of a gelatin capsule containing oil of thuja, cocoa butter, and a green coloring matter.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement on its label, "For Relief of Rectal Trouble, Senile Hypertrophy, Prostatitis, Etc.," was false and misleading since the article contained no ingredient which would be effective in the relief of those conditions.

On August 11, 1944, Wise's Kansas City Homeopathic Pharmacy having appeared as claimant, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond for relabeling under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

1443. Misbranding of Drefs' Preparation. U. S. v. 91½ Dozen Bottles of Drefs' Preparation. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond. (F. D. C. No. 13073. Sample No. 33889-F.)

On July 26, 1944, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York filed a libel against 91½ dozen bottles, each containing 3 fluid ounces, of the above-named product at Buffalo, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about February 3, 1944, from Philadelphia, Pa., by Hance Bros. & White Co. The article was labeled in part: "Drefs' Preparation for the Relief of the Symptoms of Whooping Cough Alcohol 16% Active Ingredients: Castanea * * * Distributed by Drefs' Remedies, Buffalo, N. Y."

Analysis disclosed that the article consisted essentially of alcohol, not more than 10.1 percent, and an extract of a plant drug such as chestnut.

The article was alleged to be misbranded (1) in that the statement on its label, "Preparation for the Relief of the Symptoms of Whooping Cough," was false and misleading since the article was not effective for the relief of those symptoms; and (2) in that it was fabricated from two or more ingredients and its label failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained therein, since the label statement "Alcohol 16%" was incorrect.

On August 28, 1944, Ruth Adams, trading as Drefs' Remedies, Buffalo, N. Y., claimant, having admitted that the product was misbranded as alleged in the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond for relabeling under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

1444. Misbranding of Leonardi's Injection No. 1 and Reno's New Tonic. U. S. v. 3 Dozen Packages of Leonardi's Injection No. 1 and 4 Dozen Packages of Reno's New Tonic. Default decree of forfeiture and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 13173. Sample Nos. 81634-F, 81635-F.)

On August 10, 1944, the United States attorney for the District of Puerto Rico filed a libel against 3 dozen packages of Leonardi's Injection No. 1 and 4 dozen packages of Reno's New Tonic at Ponce, P. R., alleging that the articles had been shipped on or about May 23, 1944, from New Rochelle, N. Y., by S. B. Leonardi and Co.

Examination showed that Leonardi's Injection No. 1 was a yellow-colored liquid having the odor of camphor. It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements on its labels, "Leonardi's Injection No. 1 * * * Contains Berberine Sulphate Neutral Camphor—Boric Acid," and "Directions Use syringe holding about two teaspoonfuls and inject three or four times a day. Wash syringe out after injections. Keep bowels open and avoid fat meats, alcoholic stimulants and sexual intercourse," and similar directions in Spanish, were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article was effective as a treatment for gonorrhea, whereas it was not effective for that purpose.

Examination of Reno's New Tonic showed that it contained a compound of iron and plant material, including a laxative drug such as senna; that its iron content calculated as the metal was 35 milligrams per fluid ounce; and that 8 teaspoonfuls of the preparation would provide approximately 44